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MESSAGE FROM CRRN's PERMANENT COUCIL TO DFSE

"ORGANIZED LIFE IN THE AREAS UNDER FALINTIL's CONTROL"

PART I - AREAS UNDER FALINTIL's CONTROL

The East Timor National Liberation Army controls a wide area of the country from East to West, in the North and South. That is where they live and fight; where they have their guerilla itinerant quarters from which they attak enemy positions in the temporary occupied areas.

The occupant forces control the towns and villages in the North of the country and the routes that link Dili-Betano, Baukau-Vikeke, Dili-Bobonaro, Baukau-Kelikai and Laga-Bagia and a few other villages in the Central and South parts of the country. This enemy control doesn't actually go beyond 2 to 8 Km around each village or concentration camp, sites where the occupant has established its military and administrative presence as well.

But the thick forests in the South of Ponta Leste (East Point), the clearings and plains South of Central and Border Areas, the whole Central Mountains of the East (West of the country); the area of the Mount Paitchau, South of Tutuala, including Naunidi, north of Iliomar, and the Mountains of Leguman, East of Luro; the steep mountains of Matebian, the Mounts of Builó, South of Ossú, the Monte Perdido (Lost Mountain), West of Ossú, including the rang of mountains of Aitana and Laline, Fatuk-Aibaluk, Mak-Fahik, Talimelik, Laklubar, Mane-Lima, Alto Barike in the Central Areas to the magestic Ramelau and the Mounts Tapó, West of Bobonaro all these areas are under FALINTIL's control.

The Glorious Army of the Maubere People also controls the dry, warm and desertic lands of the North, from Sakalu including Laleno, Dauderek and Afanan to the area between the villages of Kelikai/Baukau/Venilale in the Ponta Leste (East Point) and the areas of Vemasse, Laleia, Manatuto, Aileu and the Military Central Area.

In spite of the heavy presence established by Indonesia in the North towns and villages the presence of our forces in this part of the country has allways been a continuous one.

PART II - LIFE AND ORGANIZATION OF FALINTIL

1. THE FALINTIL AND THEIR MISSION

The FALINTIL are the Armed Forces For the National Liberation of East-Timor. They are the Glorious Army of the Heroic Maubere People. During these ten years of a struggle lead in most hard and difficult conditions against the most powerful army of the area - the invading and occupying indonesian army - the FALINTIL have accomplished their mission with boldness and courage, with total determination:

a. Resist against the foreigh occupation in order to free the Country and the People;

b. Mobilize and organize the People, peasants and working-people, patriots and nationalists, of all social-classes and groupes in the fight against indonesian occupation;

c. To learn whatever might be useful to improve oneself so as to accomplish in a better way their sacred Mission.

2. ORGANIZATION AND WORKING

The FALINTIL have two kinds of Forces.

The mains ones are the 2nd Red Brigade and the Guerilla Forces that form the Guerilla Autonomous Companies and the Border Detachments; there is no rigid difference between these two kinds of Forces.

In some occasions the Red Brigade Forces accomplish Guerilla missions and the Guerilla Forces act together with Company Units of the Red Brigade.

For the time being the Red Brigade is under the direct control of the FALINTIL's Headquarters. It is organized in Units; each unit has two Companies. The Companies are divided in Platoons and these ones in Sections.

The Units of the Red Brigade in each Area are under the control of an Operations Command is the responsability of a Main Commander who is per force a member of the Local Resistence Comittee; he is helped by other(s) cooperants.

Each Unit Command has a 1st and a 2nd Commander, a Political Comissar responsible for the political work inside the Unit. This Comissar is helped by other individuals who care for the training of soldiers and other tecnical sections

such as Information and Office-work, Logistic and War Materials, etc.
Each Company has also a Commandwith a 1st and a 2nd Commander and a Co-Political Responsible for the Company.
The Autonomous Guerilla Companies are divided in Platoons and Sections; they have theirown Command - a 1st and a 2nd Commander whose political work is backed by a Political Comissar.
The Guerilla Detachments have no fixed organization: according to actual situations and needs this organization may be created or extinguished.
On the whole our Military Organization works according to the centralization of Command and activities, backed by a strong military discipline.
The Guerilla Autonomous Companies are under the direct control of the nearest operational Command. But, having a wider autonomy they have more freedom of movements than the Command. They depend almost exclusively in what concerns planning, coodination of actions and recurrent re-checking of activities.
The Guerilla Detachments, as already refered, are not static, its structure is very pliable - according to actual situations - and they are a lot more autonomous than the Autonomous Companies.

3. GENERAL ORGANIZATION

In the Eastern areas of the country operates the 1st Guerilla Autonomous Company which has given no peace to the occupying soldiers. It is mainly formed with guerrillars from rising of August the 8th/83.

East of Matebian and West of Lospalos is the Red Brigade's 1st Unit area. These soldiers are well trained in the art of ambush and seize every opportunity to attack the enemy's weakest positions. They are feared in thick forest of Loré and Iliomar and in the arid areas of Moro or Laga as well.

West of Matebian and East of the Baukau/Vikeke line operates the 2nd Unit. The guerrillars of this Unit are very bold and they besiege and attack enemy positions inside their own lines. In its area they terrorize the enemy but they also fight in the Military Central Area, crossing the Baukau/Vikeke route. They are allways prepared to fight on the East side together with other units.

The 3rd and 4th Units operate in the Central Areas. One operates South of Vikeke and Same, the other one north of Baukau and Dili.

They are as brave as their fellows of "Ponta Leste" ("East Point") and though fighting in worst conditions, they've allways turned an attack into an enemy's deffeat.

In the border, near the majestic Ramelau is the 2nd Guerilla Company.

Very bold, the men of this Company are true Border Lions. They have allways fought hard against the enemy and their presence is enough to spread fear among the Indonesian soldiers.

The Guerilla Border Detachment operates between Bobonaro and the Border Line and it often crosses the line to Atambua, in Indonesian soil.

Thus the Glorious FALINTIL, covering with their gun fire the whole territory of our small but dear country, have assured - and so will continue - with unshakable firmness and determination the basic conditions to continue the the struggle of our People's Resistence against indonesian occupation and enslavement.

4. POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF FALINTIL

Each Unit of the Guerilla Autonomous Company has a Political Comissar and each company has an Assistant.

These Political Commissars are responsible for the political work inside the Army.

There is no rigid difference between political and military staff; they help each other in all their tasks. Often Commanders and fighters have a word to say in political tasks of mass organization and mobilization or they take the chair at the meetings to solve any contradictions that may emerge.
FALINTIL's meetings can be of three kinds:

- Political Information;
- Balance of military operations;
- Criticism and self-criticism of one's behaviour or resolution of contradictions.

At the meetings of Political Information political and military Commissars usually take the chair. Those meetings have as scope to improve the patriotic and political conscience of the Army; to keep up their spirit of discipline and fighting moral and solidarity.

Meetings for balance of operations are secret military meetings. Their aim is to improve the general knowledge of our Army and its capacity of command in tecnical and tactical fields. The errors in the operational field done by Commanders and guerrilla-soldiers are the basis for such discussions.

Meetings of criticism and self-criticism take place to solve contradictions - - of private or general nature - or to examine men's behaviour. In such meetings our men learn with their own mistakes and thus they strengthen their sense of discipline, responsibility and solidarity. Everyone that attends these meetings - soldiers, village political commissars and village people - is free to give an opinion, to put forward a point of view, suggest a proposition, clear up a doubtful point, etc...

The guerrillas criticise their Commanders and other elements without fear.

5. CULTURAL ORGANIZATION OF FALINTIL

The cultural life of FALINTIL depends on the actual conditions they have to face.

Basic teachings classes were implemented in 1982/83 to improve the cultural level of FALINTIL.

Everyone that could write and read became the teachers of those who couldn't do it.

It is a question of solidarity. Our army and its leaders have taken profit of everything that can be of any use. When there is no chalk, they use coal; instead of paper - which is scarse - they use white stones, "palapas" leaves, bamboo cane or "palavões" husk. Military operations, the difficulty of using such materials and the general difficulties they have to endure have often been the cause of delay of such activities.

In their resting period, and on National Holidays - May 20th, August 20th, November 28th, May 1st - the guerrilas develop intense cultural activity and every one tries to make a song, a new "tebe", a poem or a play. Open air theatre is a field where can be seen the investing spirit and activ participation of our men. Their plays are usually short and often the text is created while they are acting; the subjects are (their own) warrir life, the criminal of the occupants and the sufferings of their relatives in occupied areas, etc...

But the guerrillas are cheerful Maubere people who face the future with optimism. Each cultural meeting has to have one of more comic plays, in which the oldfashioned habits of the colonialist figures are criticised, etc...

In every party, plays, "tebe" warrions, songs and poetries are not only happy moments and a sign of cultural development but they stand as an

example of the political background and patriotism of our men and of those village people who take part in them.

6. THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SIDE OF FALINTIL

The guerrillas have a sound morale based on the solidarity and kindness towards his fellow-men and have in high-regard their leaders, mothers, sisters and elder people in general.

Everybody likes children because they know they can help the older and the weak ones and that children are the future of a East Timor's free and independent society.

Although hindered by very hard obstacles, they've tried to implement traditional medicine.

Our Maubere fighters are strong, healthy men. Not seldom, when they are regarded as an example and are encouraged to continue their struggle.

The Maubere guerrillas eat whatever they collect in the woods:"kumbili", "koas", "maek", "aisame", "koto-moruk", wild-beans, "uhi", etc, "kulus" (a kind of fruit), coconuts, "talas", bananas, "jakas" and other fruit they catch in the fields under FALINTIL's control.

Whenever they pick a vegetable - sweet potato, "mandioca", "talas", etc, - - They plant a new one instead the one taken; unfortunately these gardens have been continuously destroyed by the enemy.

They also eat what they fish in the lakes and brooks of our land.

Maubere warriors can eat a lot, whenever they can do it. But when they're short of foodsuplies they can go without eating or drinking two or three days. Nevertheless they're always prepared to march and to fight.

In short, while the rain will go on refreshing our mountains, while the sun will go on shining over our land, while the brooks and rivers of East-Timor will carry their clear waters to the sea, we will have the basic economic for Armed Resistence to survive and go forth towards the difficult but inevitable victory of the Maubere People nowadays criminally occupied by foreign Indonesia.

SURVEY ON THE WAY OF LIVING INSIDE THE UNITS OF ARMED RESISTENCE

The few population units of Armed Resistence are scattered in the tick woods of East Point (Ponta Leste), in the Border and Central mountainous areas.

Their way of living doesn't differ much from that of the FALINTIL. In spite of their difficulties they take an active part in the fights, assuring with great courage, discipline, responsability and unselfishness the connection between the local Political and Military organisms. But in their resting periods, the soldiers usually stay with these units.
They have faced with firmnes and patriotism all the confronts with the enemy. Many have died bravely side by side with the courageous FALINTIL's men and through frequently lured by the enemy, they have always refused to go live in the villages. Even when they're sick or wounded, with no medical care or other facilities, they choose to die in the forests, rather than endure a life of slavery in the villages occupied by Indonesia.

Each Resistence Unit is a voluntary group of 20 or 30 families directly lead by a Revolutionary Democratic Council (RDC, "CDR"); this council is a group of 5 elements elected by the population, in a free and democratic way.

The five members of thr RDC include a Unit-Leader, an Assistant and three other members. Usually one or two are women.

The RDC's task is to solve the problems of the Unit and to assure the execution of the missions ascribed to the Unit; they are in charge of the safety, production and other problems of the group's life.
The RDCs are elected yearlt. The Units meet two or three times a week to discuss problems related to everyday life and figthing tasks ascribed to them. They also meet to discuss problems of political information, criticism and self-criticism and mistakes committed.
The RDCs are politically dependent on the sub-local organisms - National Resistence Centres (CERNAC).

Political help and support is guaranted by CERNAC's Assistant.

The Socio-economic side of the Units' life is not much different from the FALINTIL's. They live upon East-Timor's natural resources: they find their nourishment in the woods, mountains and lakes of East-Timor.

They celebrate birthdays or marriages, National Holidays and they invite the nearest Platoon or Company; they're also invited to festivities organized by

the Army or by Sub-Local organisms.

Basic Teaching Classes are attended by small children and elder elements as well. These classes have been postponed because of sundry difficulties.

The UNITS and the RDCs take an active part in the development of our national culture contributing with tebes", songs and poetries in the national celebrations.

Besides connection tasks they give logistic support to Local and Regional organisms - perform important tasks, attend meetings, etc...

In the Healt field they face enormous difficulties but for the forest people endured them all with great courage. They receive medical supplies whenever the Army can capture them in military operations; but usually they have to make use natural medicines to face their illnesses.

Somewhere on the blue mountains of East-Timor we fight and state that spite of such hard conditions we will go on fighting the criminal foreign occupation of our land knowing that our purpose is to achieve Victory. Our aim is a difficult one but we are sure it will become a reality, an inevitable happening.

FIGHT GOES ON IN THE VILLAGES AND MOUNTAINS OF EAST-TIMOR!

FATHERLAND OR DEATH!

RESIST IS TI WIN!

East-Timor, 18th May 1985

The Comissar of the CRRN's PERMANENT COUCIL

Ass. MAU HODU RAN KADALAK

Member of CC of FRETILIN